







## THE LANDMARK OF FREEDOM.

Speech of Hon. Charles Sumner.

IN SENATE, Monday, Feb. 21, 1854.

MR. PRESIDENT: I propose to discuss with you the subject of the Missouri question, and to discuss it in a way which will be of service to the country. I propose to discuss it in a way which will be of service to the country. I propose to discuss it in a way which will be of service to the country.

It concerns an immense region, larger than the original thirteen States, lying in extent with all the existing States of the Union, and in population with the three great European countries combined—Italy, Spain, and France, each of which, in succession, has done more to civilize the world than any other nation has ever done.

Southward from Eden went a river large as here have a stream which is larger than the Nile. It is with regard to this territory that you are now called to exercise the grandest function of the lawgiver, by establishing a law which will determine its future character.

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arm shall not be wanting as a bar against this outrage. On two distinct grounds, it is both strong against the deed, and strong in favor of the principle of public duty, as an incarnation of the solemn obligations assumed beyond recall by the South on the admission of Missouri into the Union.

But leaving these things behind, I press at once to the argument. Sir, in the name of that public faith, which is the very ligament of civil society, and which the great Roman orator relieves its detestable character by the name of *fides*, I demand that you hold it up to the judgment of all who hear. There is an early Latin story of an expedition of the Roman people into the territory of the Sabines. The Sabine women, who had been studying at the University of Bologna, the scene of *right*, said in reply, "You have spent your time to little purpose. It would have been better for you to have spent it in the study of the law, for that is the word of the other; and the bystanders of that age all agreed that the Sabine women were right."

A simple statement of fact, derived from the journals of Congress and other temporary records, will show the origin and nature of this compact, the influence by which it was established, and the obligations by which it was confirmed.

As early as 1818, at the first session of the Missouri Congress, a bill was reported to the House of Representatives, for the purpose of admitting the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, for the admission of this State into the Union.

At this session, the Missouri bill was introduced into the House of Representatives, and was read twice. It was then referred to the Committee on the Missouri Territory, and was reported back to the House.

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## Miscellaneous Department.

## HOW THE OUTLAW OF CANDEISH WERE SUBDUED.

A MOUNTAIN PART of the British possessions in the East was infested, about a quarter of a century ago, by a wild fierce race, called the Candehs, who were a tribe of robbers, and followed as a profession. A tribe of five hundred plunderers, under leaders whom they implicitly obeyed, held the strong fastnesses of their native mountains, and were a constant source of trouble to the British Government.

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